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100 Feet on Broad street, West Nashville, with elegant new Brick House, gentaining 10 or 12 rooms, kitchen, stable, two elsterns, shrubbery, etc., etc., at \$15,000. Very desirable. If not sold within ten days, this large and choice place will be rented for the remainder of this and the whole

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VOLUME XXXIII.

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25 do Syrup, 25 do Molasses, 50 kegs Syrup, 5 and 10 gals, 60 barrels No 1 and 2 Mackerel, 20 hf do do do do

40 kegs ging⁵r,
30 dyzen huckets,
56 sacks Hio coffee,
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50 baskets champagoe,
30 cases *arlines,
50 box o pickles

20 cases Figs, 00 cases assorted Liquors, In addition to the above we have a general assortment of groceries, all of which were bought during the present pressure in the Eastern markets. We expect to sell goods on short profits and would be pleased to have our old friends call on us.

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AND CANDY MANUFACTORY.

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> Late of Evans & CO.,
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> H. BUCKNER,
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> Late of Gardner & CO., R. W. JENNINGS, Late with Gardner 400 M. PORTER, Late of Evans & co.,

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die to-morrow? If it is wise to Insure, is it prudent to Delay?

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Chas. H. Peck, Press't of the Philo Knob Iron Co.
Rabert K. Woods, Cashier of the Merchants Bank.
Jules Valle, of Chouteau, Harrison & Valle,
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Apply at the counting-room of the Union and American office. SOAP! SOAP!! SOAP!!!

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Union and American.

LETTER FROM GEN. EARLY

of the Campaigns—The Beal Strength of the Confederates—General Early's Demonstration on Washington—The Strength of His Forces-History of His Valley Campaign, etc. To the Editor of the New York Times.]

HAVANA, Dec 18, 1865.—Having seen it stated in several papers published in the United States that I am an applicant for pardon, I desire to say, through your columns, that there is no truth whatever in this statement. I have neither made nor authorvices were not of more avail to the cause for which I fought; and my faith in the justice of that cause is not at all shaken by

I have not given a parole or incurred any States, and I utterly disclaim all allegiance to, or dependence upon, the Government of that country. I am a voluntary exile from my own country, because I am not willing to submit to the foreign yoke imposed upon it. All declarations attributed to me which are inconsistent with the above statement. are entirely without foundation, and I hope there will he no further misapprehension as

The reports of the campaigns of 1864 and 1865 by Secretary Stanton and Lieut. Gen. Grant, recently published, contain many erroneous statements which do great injustice to the Confederate armies. The press in the Southern States is at present effectually muzzled by military rule, and the Confederate cause has no appropriate organ by which the ears of the world can be reached. The time will arrive, however, when a true history of the warfare can be written so as to enable foreign nations and posterity to do justice to the character of those who have sustained so unequal a struggle for all that is dear to man. In anticipation of that time, I will call attention to some facts which will show

Mr. Secretary Stanton's report shows that the available strength present for duty in the army with which Gen. Grant commenced

Army of the Potomac (under Gen. Meade) 120,380 Ninch Army Corps (under Gen. Burnside) 20,780 Besides this, he says the chief part of the force designed to guard the Middle Division and the Department of Washington, "was called to the front to repair losses in the Army of the Potomac," which doubtless was done before that army left the vicinity of Spottsylvania Court House, as Gen. Grant says: "The 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th (of May, 1864,) were consumed in maneuvering and waiting for reinforcements from Washington," and Mr. Stanton says the sending of these troops to the front caused the detaching from Gen. Lee's army of the force under me to threaten Baltimore of the force under me to threaten Baltimore wagons, which latter were not numerous, in the morning afterward recaptured as so many captured from me, whereas I lost only twenty-three guns, and the loss of these and the wagons which were taken was mainly owing to the fact that a bridge, on a narrow, part of the road between Cedar Creek and Fisher's Hill, broke down, and the guns and wagons, which latter were not numerous. and Washington. The available strength of the forces in those departments, on the 1st of

least 40,000 men were sent to the front, as General Grant says that, when I approache Washington, the garrisons of that place and Baltimore were "made up of heavy artillery regiments, hundred days' men, and detach-ments from the Invalid Corps." and hence army of 180,000 men which General Lee's army had to meet before, as I will show, it had received any reinforcements whatever. This estimate does not include the re-enpreements received in the way of recruits it include re-enforcements from the Northera Department and the Departments of the East and the Susquehanna, where there were, by Mr. Stanton's showing, 15,344 available

than troops from his army.

General Lee's army at the beginning he campaign, consisted of two divisions

May. It was this force, therefore, which compelled Grant, after the fighting at the Wilderness and around Spottsylvania Court Honse, including the memorable 12th of May, to wait six days for re-enforcements from Washington before he could move, and baffled his favorite plan of reaching Richmond. At Hanover Junction General Lee was joined by Pickett's division of Longstreet's corps, one small brigade of my division of Ewell's corps, which had been in North Carolina with Hoke, and two small to mine at Lynchburg, did not exceed 2,000 muskets. At Coal Harbor, about the 1st of

was sent back immediately after its arrival near that place, on account of the defeat and death of General Wm. E. Jones at Piedmont, in the Shenandoah Valley, and Ewell's corps, with two battallions of artil-lery, was detached under my command on

the efforts of Grant, by the use of a few flash hrases, to make Butler the scapegoat of all

der General Gilmore. My force had then marched over five hundred-miles, marching, at least, twenty miles each day, except the day of the fight at Monocacy, when it march-ed fourteen miles, and fought and defeated

At the battle of Winchester, or Opequ as it is called by General Grant, my effective strength was about eight thousand five hun-dred muskets, the three battalions of artillery and less than three thousand cavalry. Sheridan's infantry consisted of the Sixth, Nineteenth and Cook's Corps, composed one division of the Eighth Corps and what was called the "Army of West Virginia." Some idea may be formed of the strength of the Sixth Corps, when it is recollected that the Army of the Potomac was composed of three corps on the 1st of May previous, to wit: statement. I have neither made nor authorized such application, and would not accept a pardon from the President of the United States if gratuitously tendered me without conditions or restrictions of any kind. I have nothing to regret in the course pursued by me during the war, except that my serious or the list of May previous, to wit: the Second, Fifth and Sixth, and that the effective strength then was, according to Mr. Stanton's statement, 120,386. The same statement shows the available strength of the forces in the "Department of West Virginia," on the first of May previous, to wit: troops in this department were concentrate in the Valley. Documents subsequentl captured showed the strength of the Nine enth Corps to have been at the battle of Winchester, not less than 12,000 effective men. Official reports captured at Cedar Creek showed that Sheridan's Cavalry, on

unless it had met with such treme

losses as to reduce its strength at least three-fourths. From all the information received and from documents captured at Codar Creek, I am satisfied that Sheridan's effective in-fantry strength at Winchester could not have been less than 35,000 muskets, and it was probably more. The odds against me, therefore, were fully four to one, and probably more. His very great superiority in cavalry was very disadvantageous to me, as adapted to cavalry movements, and my cavalry, being mostly armed with Enfield rifles without pistols or sabres, could not fight his, whose equipment and arms were complete. At the fight at Cedar Creek I had been re-inforced by one division of infantry (Kershaw's) numbering 2,700 muskets, small battalion of artillery, and about cavalry, which made up my losses at Win chester and Fisher's Hill. I went into thi fight with 8,500 muskets, about forty pieces of artillery, and about 1,200 cavalry, as th rest of my cavalry, which was guarding the Luray Valley, did not get up in time, al-though ordered to move at the same time I moved to make the attack. Sheridan's infantry had been recruited fully up to its strength at Winchester, and his cavalry numbered 8,700, as shown by the official re-

ould not be brought off. Pursuit was not miles from Cedar Creek, and next day moved back to New Market, six miles from Moun Jackson, without any pursuit at all. So fa from its being true, as stated by Mr. Stanton

ber moved down the Valley again, and con-fronted Sheridan on the 11th and 12th in front of his intrenchments between Newtown and Kearnstown, and then retired back to New Market, because provisions and forage could not be obtained in the lower Valley. The expeditions by which the posts of New Creek and Beverly were subsequently cap-tured, were sent out also from my force in the Valley. The strong force which General Grant says was intrenched under me at Waynesboro, when Sheridan advanced up the Valley in the latter part of February, 1865, with two divisions of cavalry of 5,000 each (10,000 in all,) consisted of about one thousand (1,000) infantry and a few pieces of artillery, most of my infantry baring been returned to General Lee to meet correspond-

ing detachments from Sheridan to Grant, and all my cavalry and most of the artillery having been sent off on account of the impo sibility of foraging the horses in the Valley.

Obvious reasons of polic; prevented my publication of these facts during the war, and it will now be seen that I was leading a forlorn hope all the time, and the public can appreciate the character of the Victories won by Sheridan over me.

The statements I have made are from facts oming within my own knowledge, and they are made to show the disparity between the Confederate armies and those of the United States. These statements will serve to give some idea of the disparities existing in other linea. I now ask which has retired from the

contest with more true glory, that hereic band of Confederates who so long withstood the tremendous armies and resources of the United States, or that "Grand Army of the Union," which, while being recruited from all the world, was enabled by "continuous The world has never witnessed so great a political crime as that committed in the de-struction of the Confederate Government by armed force. Other nations, in ancient as well as modern times, have fallen under the yoke of the conqueror or usurper, because their own follies, vices or crimes had prepared the way for their subjugation. Many tears have been shed over the fate of unhap-py Poland, but we cannot shut our eyes to he fact that the Poles had shown their inca they were consigned to foreign rule. In our case, however, the civilized nations of the patriotic people politically nurvered. While maintaining an unprecedented struggle for the right of self-government, and manifesting at every step their capacity for it, and this, too, when under an assumed neutrality, the resources of men, money and munitions of

On behalf of my down-trodden country, I make the appeal to those nations that they will not commit the further injustice of rethe contest, put in a tangible form to be pre-served for the use of the future historian, such facts and materials for that history as are in their knowledge or possession.

J. A. EARLY, Lieut. Gen. C. S. A,

We find the following reminiscence

Dean Bartlett, who relates that on from reason, to go upon, relative to this affair." "True, my lord," replied the Dean, "no man has a lease of his understanding, any more than of his life; they are both in the hands of the sovereign Disposer of all things." The Bishop took another turn or two, and again stopped short, "Why," said he, "might not whole communities and public bodies be seized with fits of insanity, as well as individuals." "My lord," answered the Dean, "I have never considered the case, and can give no opinion concerning it." "Nothing," said the Bishop, "but that support of the executive mandate, viz.: that support of the executive policy is to be admire the latter, I cannot but be amused at

nator Wilson Tries His Hand at

expression of opinions and suggestions. Thereupon Mr. Wilson proceeded to say sub-stantially as follows:

stantially as follows:

"Mr. President, you have, no doubt, been informed of the resolution I offered to-day in the House and of the vote upon it. In explanation of it, I wish to say, that neither myself nor the rest of the majority voting for the meeting; was in favor of peace and the president we had a President was not a President to make any distinction because the president was not appeared by exhorting all favorable to liberal views to vote for the Republican candidates.

Judge Hunter was called upon to make a specific time the proceedings of the meeting; was in favor of peace and the peace of the majority voting for the rest of in power. Hence I claim the right to call myself the friend of your administration. Myself and those acting with me in Congress opinion, your efforts to reorganize the rebel States and restore them to the Union, after prosperity of the country. Congress, in purnow proposes, after due investigation of the whole subject, to devise, if possible, some better plan of reorganization and restoration. The plan Congress will probably adopt will the whole subject of reconstruction, and de-vising some new plan, it may be left free to distribution of patronage, or in any other way. If thus left free by you, there can be no possible difficulty executive and legislative onage or otherwise, and force your peculiar ideas and plans upon Congress and the coun by those who are now the friends of your aduccessful. The plan Congress will probably adopt will not render it necessary for you to surrender any of your own views in relation

tives of Congress, the men who claim to be your exclusive friends, go with you to-day support you. You will find in the end that the men who differ from you to-day from tives, are much more reliable and trust-worthy friends than these time servers."

The President, in reply, stated that he was anxious to avoid a division among the friends of his administration in Congress; that he would regret to see any difficu

MORE SIGNS OF THE PUTURE.

THE NASHVILLE DAILY UNION AN

FREE LOVE IN BROOKLYN

State Bearing For the Kine Are

last letter I made allusion to the cortain Western members of Concentration of the control of th favor of the organization of the Republican party in our midst, and concluded by exhort-

> Resolved, That we accept Mr. Beaumont as the Republican candidat: for the Legislature, and that we co-operate with the working men in the support of Mr. Louis, as their candidate. The resolution was unanimously adopted, perations extending over more than eighteen months. Not only had he squandered his own money, but several thousand dollars be-

> > The lady's husband also

the lettes thus far.

tee, whose duty it will be to appoint peal. This drew from Gea. Thurston, who

with the power of doing everything necessary to carry out the objects of the party as laid down in the resolutions adopted:

W. B. Waldron, A. T. Lacey, John Glancy, M. D. L. Stewart, John S. Toof, Fred. L. Warner, Peter Connelly, A. H. Douglas, A. J. Haya, S. S. Rembert, Wm. Joiner, S. M. Allen, M. J. Turner, G. M. Bartlett.

Speeches able and eloquent, were deliver-We are furnished the following, through a entleman who returned a few days ago from prospecting tour to Bruzil—which may be steresting to the reader:

20 Chorry Street, near Union

THEY BUY AND SELL City, County and State Bonds on comm

are offered at very reasonable prices. Also, o

30 FEET on Church street, opposite the Max-well House and Masonic Temple, at a reason-able price. This is central, choice property, and is more than 300 feet deep.

200 Feet on McGavock street, West Nashville, in which is a neat Brick Dwelling, 6 or 7 rooms, titchen, stable, etc., and first-rate eistern. Price only \$0,000. House and premises in good order.

50 Feet on North Market street, corner of Lo. oust, on which is the well known Pleasant Smith-nouse. Price \$12,500.

40 Feet on College street, being the lower per-tion of the lot now occupied by Department Headquarters, belonging to Dr. Waters. Price, \$500 per foot.

SALOON AND RESTAURANT. We offer for sale a Saloon and Restaurant, now

We have over 1,300 feet of ground on the most choice and desirable streets in Edgefield, for lease for five years from 1st January next, at prices which ought to be satisfactory to those desiring to

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SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI.

Reader, Is Your Life Insured? If not, what provision have you made for your dependent once? THINK! What would be their pecuniary situation were you to

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Thos. R. Jennings, M. D., T. M. Madden.

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COLLECTION OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

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DRY GOODS

Shoes,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

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of New York City, and IMPORTING all Foreign,

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J. & L. WHORLEY.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

SNUFF, PIPES,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

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(Successor to Chas. Liebenstein,)

TOBACCONIST,

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A heavy stock of fine imported and domestic

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Stocks purchased any where.

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LOWEST PRICES

We feel every confidence in saying to Merchants that we will sell them as Cheap as they can pur Having adopted the CASH SYSTEM, of both VERY SMALL ADVANCE, so that those who buy from us can compete wit Having resident partners in New York, gives advantages in keeping up a Stock, which Mer-

men for duty, the greater part of which, it s presumed, were sent to Grant, as, other wise, they might have been brought to ngton to meet my force with more ease

Longstreet's Corps. Ewell's Corps, A. P. Hill's Corps, three divisions of cavalry and the artillery. I commanded, at different times during the campaign, Hill's and Ewell's Corps, and am, therefore able to state ell's Corps, and am, therefore able to state
very nearly the entire strength of the army.
Ewell's Corps, to which I belonged, did not
exceed 14,000 muskets at the beginning of
the campaign. When I was placed in command of Hill's Corps on the 8th of May, by
reason of General Hill's sickness, its effective strength was less than 13,000 muskets and it could not have exceeded 18,000 in the beginning. Longstreet's Corps was the weakest of the three when all the divisions were present, and the two with him had just returned from an arduous and exhausting Winter campaign in East Tennessee. His effective strength could not have exceeded 8,000 muskets. General Lee's whole effect-The cavalry divisions were all weak, neither of them exceeded the strength of a good brigade. The artillery was in proportion to the other arms, and was far exceeded by Grant's, not only in the number of men cially in the quality of the ammunition. General Lee's whole effective strength at the opening of the campaign was not over 50,000 men of all arms. There were no it reached Hanover Junction, on the 23d of

the morning of the 13th of June to meet Hunter. This counterbalanced all re-enforcements. The foregoing statement, which fully covers General Lee's strength, shows the disparity of forces between the two armies in the beginning, and it was never lessened after they reached the vicinity of Richmond and Petersburg, but was greatly what would have been the result of the resources in men and munitions of war if the
two commanders had been reversed, or if
Lee's strength had approximated Grant's.
Occupying a neutral position, as between
the two Federal commanders, Grant and
Butler, and certainly having no reason to

The disparity between the forces of Sheri-dan and myself in the Valley campaign was even greater than that between Lee and Grant. My force, when I arrived in front

ject of Reconstruction as Viewed by the Radicals.

rrespondence of the Chicago Tribune.] Washington, Dec. 19, 1865. In my last letter I made allusion to the act that certain Western members of Con-

myself nor the rest of the majority voting for it, are disposed to make any distinction between Tennessee and the other States, lately engaged in rebellion, in our preliminary examination into their respective claims to representation in Congress. At the same time, the joint Committee of Figsen may, and probably will, extend to the former State priority of consideration by taking up and disposing of its case first, and to this the majority will not oppose." Passing from this special, to the general subject of reconstruction at large, Mr. Wilson continued: "I am aware that there are men in Congress, styling themselves 'Conservatives,' that am aware that there are men in Congress, styling themselves 'Conservatives,' that claim to be your friends par excellence. Now, I do not hesitate to avow that I am what is commonly called a "Radical." I meeting of the conservative party, held last night at the Criminal Court room, in Green-law building, was not very largely attended, in my humble way, all I could law building, was not very largely attended, as he was accustomed to, was rather expension to the unproportions state of the stituencies, that by your plan of reconstruc-tion that result is not likely to be attained. We hold, at the same time, that there is one way in which it could be reached. In our an uninterrupted trial of some seven months, have not proved successful to the extent re-quired to insure the future peace, safety, and Legislatures, furnish ample guarantees for the future. The majority of Congress expect and ask that, while engaged in investigating

icy of reconstruction, reiterating the points ini ts support made in his published speeches. nothing that could be construed into an admission of its failure. On the contrary, he mission of its failure. On the contrary, he seemed to be fully persuaded of its present and future success. Nor did he say a word indicating an intention to abstain from interference with Congress in legislation upon reconstruction. He did not say that he would interfere; but neither did he commit would interfere; but neither did he commit-himself to the opposite line of action. How-ever pressed by Mr. Wilson in this direc-tion, he would not give the assurance desired of him. That he would have made a for-mal disciaimer of a purpose to meddle with Congress, if he did not entertain it, may be fairly presumed. And this was the impression left by the tone and tenor of his re-

Politics in Memphis—Organization of Parties—Two Meetings—Republicans and Conservatives. Our Bluff City neighbors seem determine

Romantic Adventures of a Baltimore Banker. party action. Two meetings were held last Thursday night, the proceedings of which we subjoin, as gathered from the papers of Interesting Disclosures.

a ruined man. In order not to throw di after all, a place too hot to hold him. He packed up his trunks, and along with his interesting family, made tracks for the sewer of all evil, New York. Here, however, it must be stated that the ex-Baltimore bank employee did not arrive in the metropolis with his pockets lined with greenbacks. Poor fellow! he had lost nearly all, not by

the meeting was called to order by nominating Maj. N. J. Trice, to the chair. The motion was seconded and carried with the most enthusiastic applause. On taking the chair, Maj. Trice responded to the numerous calls of the meeting, in a few well delivered and forcible remarks, saying that he was the son of a soldier of the revolution, that he was a loval man and had never in word or son of a soldier of the revolution, that he was a loyal man, and had never, in word or deed, committed a disloyal act. Yet the radical party of this State had disfranchised him, and he demanded to know what the causes, if indeed there was any, for such unlawful and unparalleled legislation. His remarks gave the greatest satisfaction, and he sat down amid the cheers and plaudits of the audience. Mr. Thos. R. Smith was chosen to act as Secretary by the unanimous voice of the meeting. Col. B. D. Nabors here arose, and offered the following resolutions, which great the strange visitor, but also between her husband and the Baltimorean's family. Madame often took rides with her new cavaller: inwhich were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we accept the political situation as it is, with its rights and its responsibilities, and pledge ourselves in good faith to carry out the views of President Johnson.

Things with her new cavaller; invited him to a seat in her pew at Beecher's church; accompanied him to fairs, concerts, and certainly acted in a manner as if she had no husband to care for her. Things were on in this manner war pleasantly for

presenting and calumniating their fellow-citizens, aid them in their factious opposi-tion to the President's policy, as devoid of truth, of honor, and of patriotism; and when their practices are brought to light, as

Committee, whose duty it will be to appoint Sub and Corresponding Committees, and adopt such other measures as, in their opinion, may be necessary for the efficient organization of the party.

The following named gentlemen were appointed a Central Committee, with power of substitution, and to appoint sub and corresponding committees for the purpose of efficient substitution.

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MEDARY & BURKE, decli-3t.

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A RE RECEIVING and have in store the fol-

Stuart's Crushed Sugar, standard, do A do do do Powdered do

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75 barrels apples,
50 boxes assorted wines,
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250 do Potatoes,
100 boxes Fire Crackers,

A. G. Ewing, of the former firm of Ewing, Mc Crory & Co., will be found with the above firm for

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We have also for sale 1000 bushels of prime eavy Cats, which we wish to close out at once MR. WM. PRICHARD long and favorably known to this community has taken quarters with us, and will be pleased to see his old friends and cantomors. GODSHALL & HOLLAND, decl4—tf 3½ South Market street.

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the campaign of 1864 was, on the 1st o May, 1864, as follows: ...141,166

used to consummate the monstrous deed, and thereby give the final blow to a genuine re-

from reason, to go upon, relative to this affair." "True, my lord," replied the Dean, "no man has a lease of his understanding.

the White House in company with his col-league, Mr. Price, on the evening of the same day. The President received his visitors very cordially, and upon an introductory re-mark of Mr. Wilson, announcing the object of their call, invited them to an unreserved

The great Bishop Butler had a singular notion respecting large communities and public bodies. He was accustomed to walk for hours in his garden, often attended by Dean Bartlett, who relates that on one occasion the Bishop stopped suddenly, and asked the question, 'What security is there against the insanity of individuals? The physicians know of none: and as 'to divine we have no data, either from the Scripture or from reason to go you not related to the supporters of the President's pelicy, for the supporters of devising some means of insuring its better success in Congress, and the attendance comprised all of the Union members that had voted against Mr. Wilson's

conciliation; thought we had a President both wise and patriotic; was in favor of the principles of the Republican party, and es-teemed that party the one best calculated to promote the highest and best interests of the country. After Judge Hunter had resumed his seat, Dr. Brooks offered the following:

branch of the government simply leaves the other to do what it may consider its duty. And let meade this: the so called conserva-

they surely will be, they will be held up to the sorn and exercration of every right-minded citizen.

Resolved, That, in order to aid President Johnson in his patriotic work of restoring the States to their former position in the Union, with all their Constitutional rights arise between them and the Executive. He hen proceeded to review at length his pol-

imputation, and expresses his entire indorment of Mr. Johnson's restoration policy.

we are in favor of legislation which will seequired rights, among them that of testifyfailed to comprehend the true situation of public affairs, and their late action in refustestify in our courts of justice, is, in our opinion, a deliberate attempt on their part to thwart the policies of President Johnson in reorganizing the government of these States, and restoring them to their former position in the Union under the Constitu-Stevens, and other leaders of the Radical party, that the people of this State, notwith-

not be asked to approve the resolutions of Congress submitting certain amendments to the Constitution, you will not be respon-sible for our action, but we will be responsitele for it to our constituents, who will be called upon to determine upon the merits of our plan of reconstruction. Hence there will be no occasion for serious differences be-tween the Executive and Congress, if each

PETROLIUM oil product last year was

THE SECTION SHIP

Grant. My force, when I arrived in front of the fortifications of Washington on the lith of July, 1864, was eight thousand muskets, three small battalions of artillery with about fifty small pieces, of which the largest were twelve pounder Napoleons, and about two thousand badly mounted and equipped cavalry, of which a large portion had been detached to cut the railroads leading from Baltimore north. General Grant says that two divisions of the Sixth Corps and the advance of the Nineteenth Corps arrived at Washington before I did, and Mr. Stanton says I was met there by the Sixth Corps, a part of the Nineteenth Corps, under General Emory, and a part of the Eighth Corps un-100 BRIS CHOICE APPLES Cor. Church and College Sts " Dairy Salt;
" Superfine and extra fairnly Flour;
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RHRA & SMITH. dec 20-1 McLAUGHLIN, BUTLER & CO that support of the executive policy is to be hereafter the price of patronage. NASHVILLE, TENN. OFFER THEIR SERVICES TO THEIR friends as General Commission Merchants, and respectfully solicit consignments. They are prepared to receive Ir having been stated that Emerson Etheridge was at Washington laboring to defeat the admission of the Tennessee members, a PARTIES WHO DELIVERED T WO CAR Loads of Salt at N. & C. R. R. I pepot some two weeks ago, Salt marked Et and I f. & S., will please furnish us with duplicate Bill & Lading, as salt cannot be shipped for want of de atination. deel2—iw Franklin County.

A. J. SIMPSON, ADMINISTRATOR OF L.

Give notice in the Union and American, and by
written notice, at the Court House door in Winchester, Tenu., for all persons having claims against
said estate to appear and file the same with the
undersigned, duly authenticated, in the manner
prescribed by law, on or before the 1st of April,
1866.
THOS, SHORT, Clerk. letter from Mr. E. makes a flat denial of the COTTON AND TOBACCO, PREIONT OVECE! I. & C. R. R. Nashville, I see, II, 1865.

ON AND AFTER TO-DAY OUR DEPOTS will be opened at \$1/4 A. M. for the reception of Preights, and promptly closed at 4 r. M. decl3—lm Y. JONES, Agent.